

# Kentucky Gazette

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST  
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 9.]  
AN ACT to revive an act authorizing certain  
soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty  
lands drawn by them and to locate others in  
lieu thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the act of the twenty-  
second of May, one thousand eight hundred and  
twenty-five, entitled "An act authorizing certain  
soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty  
lands drawn by them, and to locate others in  
lieu thereof," be, and the same is hereby revived  
and continued in force for the term of five years;  
and the provisions of the above recited act shall be,  
and are hereby extended to those having  
like claims in the States of Illinois and Missouri.

R. M. T. HUNTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
R. H. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.  
Approved, May 27th, 1840.

[Public—No. 10.]  
AN ACT to extend for a longer period the sev-  
eral acts now in force for the relief of insol-  
vent debtors of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An  
act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of  
the United States," passed on the second day of  
March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-  
one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on  
the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight  
hundred and thirty-two, and an act to revise and  
amend the said acts, passed on the seventh day  
of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-  
four, be, and the same are hereby revived, ex-  
tended and continued in force for three years  
from and after the passage of this act, and until  
the cases then pending shall be determined; or  
the purpose of finally disposing of such cases,  
but for no other purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
provisions of the said several acts shall apply to  
cases of insolvency, which shall have occurred  
on or before the passage of this act, or shall oc-  
cur during the term of years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the  
Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to  
cause satisfaction to be entered of record upon  
all judgments against a debtor or debtors who  
may have heretofore been released under the  
provisions of any of the acts which are extended,  
continued and revived by this act, or who may  
hereafter be released by the said acts: Provided,  
That the district judge in the district in which  
judgments are on record, shall certify that it  
has not been deemed to appear to the satisfaction  
of the said district judge, by evidence submitted  
to him by the district attorney of the United  
States, that the debtor is possessed of, or en-  
titled to any property which was not disclosed and  
set forth to the commissioners of insolvency at  
the time of the examination of such debtor, un-  
der his, her, or their petition, to be released  
from his, her, or their indebtedness to the United  
States. Every application for such certificate  
shall be made to a judge at Chambers, and ten  
days' previous notice shall be given to the dis-  
trict attorney for the district wherein the said  
application is made, together with copies of all  
the papers on which such application shall be  
made. And so much of the said recited acts, or  
either of them, as is inconsistent herewith, or  
is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same  
hereby is repealed.

Approved, May 27th, 1840.

[Public—No. 11.]  
AN ACT authorizing Sippican and Mattapoiet,  
within the township of Rochester, in the State  
of Massachusetts, to be known hereafter  
as ports under those names.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That Sippican and Mattapoiet,  
harbors within the township of Rochester,  
in the State of Massachusetts, be hereafter,  
respectively known as ports under those names  
within the collection district of New Bedford;  
and that the respective inhabitants thereof be  
authorized to describe, as the law requires, their  
vessels as belonging to the respective places, in-  
stead of Rochester.

Approved, May 27th, 1840.

[Resolution—Public—No. 3.]  
A RESOLUTION concerning the statue of  
Washington, by Greenough.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Represen-  
tatives of the United States of America in Con-  
gress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy  
be authorized and instructed to take measures  
for the importation and erection of the statue of  
Washington, by Greenough.

Approved, May 27th, 1840.

A NEW REASON.—The New York Her-  
ald advises our banks to resume specie pay-  
ments, remarking that if people are satisfied  
that the specie can be obtained, they will  
not want it. It instances a Frenchman  
who had deposited his money with a bank.  
He heard some rumors of insolvency. His  
money was demanded, and promptly forth-  
coming. The Frenchman answered, "Oh!  
if you can pay, I don't want my money;  
suppose you can't pay, then I want him."  
Truly not bad advice, nor a bad illustration.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CON- VENTION. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

The limits of an address will not permit an  
enumeration of the instances, since the memora-  
ble one above named, in which the aristocratic  
party has attempted to defeat the popular will  
by kindred efforts. Sufficient for our present  
purpose it will be to refer to passages in the  
history of the elections of the people in the patri-  
otic States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of  
recent date, and yet but partially developed to  
the astonished view of our young countrymen.

They sufficiently show that the principle which  
gave rise to the contest between Jefferson and  
Burr yet exists, is still in active exercise, and is  
one of the strong dependencies for success of  
the modern Whig party.

We are not alarmists. The cause of Democ-  
racy has nothing to gain from representations  
of imaginary benefits to be derived from the ac-  
tion of Government, or to lose from similar re-  
presentations of sufferings, equally imaginary,  
to flow from the same source. The people are,  
in effect, the Government of our country; they  
are its sovereign, and their will is its law.

When we appeal to them, we do so under a deep  
conviction of these truths, and an equally deep  
consciousness that we appeal to rational, intelli-  
gent, patriotic men; possessing judgment to  
discriminate between truth and falsehood; firm-  
ness to pursue the course of principle, unswayed  
by prejudice, or passion, or interest, and integ-  
rity to defend and preserve those constitutional  
rights upon which their lasting prosperity so  
safely reposes.

To that people we now appeal, and, standing  
among them, desirous to submit our acts to their  
calm reflection and judgment, we entreat them  
to look well to their rights and interests; to  
guard the elective franchise as the sheet-anchor  
of their liberties; to protect themselves from im-  
position and falsehood, and, as necessary to this  
great object, from hasty and undue excitements,  
artificially stimulated, and attempted to be sup-  
ported by the power of money, not the force of  
truth.

We also entreat them to look to the con-  
duct of their representative servants, and see  
whether, in the discharge of their high duties,  
insidious approaches may not be gradually mak-  
ing, if not upon the freedom of popular elections,  
at least upon their efficiency as the first consti-  
tutional step, under our systems, State and  
National, in carrying into execution the popular  
will.

The course of the Opposition in Congress  
calls for the most serious consideration of the  
people. Charged, as that body is, with the re-  
presentation of the great interests of the country,  
the public have a right to expect that those who  
compose it will devote themselves with undivided  
attention and unremitting zeal to the execu-  
tion of that high and responsible trust. In what  
manner this just expectation has been fulfilled,  
will be seen in the history of the present and  
the three preceding sessions. Its proper delib-  
erations have been perpetually disturbed by dis-  
cussions having no relation to the subject mat-  
ters of legislation before it, producing inter-  
minable delays in the transaction of the public  
business, and embarrassing and postponing or  
delaying indispensable measures, essential to  
the common defence and general welfare, and  
clearly demanded by the expressed wishes of the  
people. Nor are these the worst features in this  
picture of degenerate legislation. Controversies  
of a personal character have more than once  
usurped the place of calm reasoning and fair  
debate, marked in their progress by angry re-  
rimination, and sometimes terminating in acts  
of violence, involving a libel, which should  
be dedicated to the sacred purposes of legisla-  
tion, to the protection of the rights of the peo-  
ple, and the preservation of the public honor,  
into a theatre for the exhibition of vindictive  
passions.

The brief review which we have given of the  
conduct of the Opposition in Congress, is in per-  
fect accordance with the course of the Federal  
party during our second war of independence.  
They propose no measures, though professing an  
earnest desire to relieve the country from pre-  
vailing embarrassments. They have steadily re-  
sisted every effort of the Administration to carry  
into execution the plan which it has proposed  
for separating the fiscal operations of the Gov-  
ernment from incorporated institutions, and  
which has a direct tendency to restrain that dan-  
gerous banking power which, by their agency,  
and under the influence of their counsels, had  
grown up almost to an equality with the Govern-  
ment itself. Thus have the constituted authori-  
ties of the land been left powerless as to the con-  
trol of the money of the people, and the punish-  
ment of defaulters, who have violated the trusts  
confided to their hands. They have charged  
the Democratic party with wasteful extravagance,  
because the expenditures under this, and the  
preceding Administration, have been neces-  
sarily increased by a removal of the Indians  
from within our settled borders, a measure alike  
wise and essential to the safety of our citizens,  
and distinguished by the most paternal clemency  
to the unfortunate savages. They have founded  
in similar accusation upon the exertions of the  
Government to arrest the burning of the town  
halls, and the scalping knife, which have cover-  
ed Florida with blood and desolation. They  
have aspersed to all this, attempts to obstruct  
the regular course of legislation, by technical  
objections and motions, and by every stratagem  
which parliamentary forms would permit, and  
the most fertile ingenuity could invent. By this  
course of conduct, they have so impaired the  
high dignity and bearing of the great re-  
presentative body of the people, as to excite the  
most serious apprehensions in the bosom of every  
lover of order, and of every friend of his coun-  
try, as to its moral consequences, and its ten-  
dency to lessen the confidence of the world in  
our free institutions.

It was to have been expected that, in nomi-  
nating a candidate for the Presidency, the Whig  
party would select some individual whose politi-  
cal principles, so far as they have been disclosed  
in his public acts and declarations, are in ac-  
cordance with their own. This expectation has  
been fulfilled, in the nomination of General William  
Henry Harrison by the Harrisburg Convention.

He may be justly regarded as a true exponent  
of the political doctrines of the party which  
have put him forward as their leader and repre-  
sentative. Before the contest between Thomas  
Jefferson and the elder Adams, in 1796, he had  
been already in public life; and upon the separa-  
tion of parties on the leading political questions  
of that day, he became a supporter of the latter.  
From that time to the present, nothing has ap-  
peared in his public acts evincing any change of  
opinion on his part in respect either to the ques-  
tions referred to, or to others which have grown  
out of subsequent divisions upon measures in-  
volving great principles of government and pol-  
icy. Indeed, those who now take upon them-  
selves to speak for him authoritatively, and to  
be expounders of his principles, have publicly de-  
clared that on all the existing questions which  
formerly related, and still agitate the public  
mind, his opinions remain "unchanged."

We may, therefore, justly appeal to his former  
course and opinions as the criterion by which he  
is now to be judged. He stands confessed as a  
supporter of the most obnoxious Federalist mea-  
sures—the alien and sedition laws, and the stand-

ing army of the elder Adams; the high-toned  
doctrines of the younger, and the administrations  
of both. From both he received confidence and  
favor, and from both public office. If other  
proof of his Federalism be necessary, it will be  
found in the position he now occupies as the sole  
candidate of the modern Whig party for the  
highest office in the gift of the people.

Relying, as we do, for the success of our cause,  
upon the great principles of constitutional right  
and popular liberty, we do not feel called on to  
make a direct issue with the supporters of Gen.  
Harrison, on the question of his claims to the  
title of a Hero. We cannot, however, but re-  
member the expressed apprehensions of the party  
that support him, uttered by their great leader  
a few years since, that the elevation of a Mil-  
itary Chieftain to the Presidency would be of  
more fatal tendency than "war, pestilence, and  
famine."

It is true, we might question his claim  
to a place in history as a great military leader;  
and on this issue we might call for the universal  
judgment of his countrymen. Acts should speak  
for themselves, and most especially military ex-  
ploits; and the General who requires from his  
subalterns their written testimonials to prove  
the wisdom of his conduct, the fact of his  
presence in danger, or the value of his services  
to his country, can scarcely aspire to the dignity  
of a Hero. Are we mistaken in the fact that  
doubts and questions surround the military  
reputation of General Harrison? Did they not ex-  
ist in his camp and among his most brave  
and efficient officers? Did they not reach the  
Congress of the United States, and, at a time  
when the transactions were recent, and the  
means of information full, induce the Senate to  
refuse to him those honors which were mani-  
festly awarded to others with whom his name  
was associated? Did he not leave the military  
service of his country at the most gloomy peri-  
od of a desperate war, thus making his own act,  
and the time chosen for it, a confirmation of these  
doubts and questions? To General Harrison we  
would render strict and impartial justice, and  
we would not, however, especially military ex-  
ploits, of the times not only suggests them, but fur-  
nishes a positive and affirmative answer to each.  
Will his friends reply that we are proving their  
candidate not to be a military chieftain? Be it  
so. Their inconsistency in claiming for him  
that character as a merit and a qualification for  
the Presidency, is not the less apparent, if they  
shall be found to admit that the claim has no  
foundation in fact and history.

Beyond this single claim to the support of a  
free people as a military leader, the Federal candi-  
date for the Presidency, we are unable to speak  
from any ground as yet assumed by himself or  
his friends. In reference to his principles, op-  
inions, and acts, beyond his military chieftainship,  
there is an organized silence, as studied as it is  
singular. The country has been told, as it would  
seem by authority, that he is to write no more  
"for the public eye," until after the Presidential  
election, and his supporters very carefully fol-  
low this example of their selected leader. His  
public history is certainly not a history of civic  
triumphs and noble life spent in public employ-  
ments, mostly civil, presented him as the author  
of measures, or even as a leading supporter of  
the measures of others, essentially connected  
with the principles of our Government, or with  
the interests of our people. We are compelled,  
therefore, to dismiss General Harrison; and, be-  
yond what we have already said, to follow the  
example he has set and his friends sanctioned, to  
say nothing, because, as we are forced to pre-  
sume, nothing is to be said. We leave him,  
therefore, to the silence of the grave, and to  
question, and with his questionable claim  
to a military reputation.

Once more, we repeat, we are not alarmists;  
but our duty to the Democracy we are here to  
represent, would be ill discharged, did we not  
call their serious attention to the desperate ef-  
forts which their opponents are every where  
making to carry the approaching election, and  
to gain possession of the General Government.  
If they were to succeed in the accomplishment  
of their object, and thus be enabled to carry  
into execution their schemes of policy—those es-  
pecially which relate to the management of the  
public finances by the agency of a great money-  
ed institution—there is danger that our Republi-  
can institutions, though they might preserve  
their form, would not long retain their purity,  
their simplicity, or their strength. But our con-  
fidence in the discrimination and patriotism of  
the people is unshaken; and we confidently trust  
and believe that they will not only see the com-  
ing danger, but that they will meet it with all  
the necessary vigor and unanimity.

The history of all Republics is replete with  
lessons peculiarly applicable to a Government  
like ours, formed by an union of independent  
States.

One, and perhaps the most important of all  
these lessons, is the constant danger of a foreign  
influence, exerted through the power of money.  
The approaches of this influence have been grad-  
ual and imperceptible, until within the last few  
years, when the progress has been rapid, and  
the diffusion almost universal. The ordinary  
operations of trade between commercial  
countries are reciprocal and salutary. Enabling  
each to exchange the commodities of which  
it has a surplus, for others which it wants, the  
industry, the convenience, and the comforts of  
all are promoted, the wealth of all, both individ-  
ual and national, increased, a healthful and  
useful intercourse secured, and harmony of feeling  
produced, without any necessary sense of de-  
pendence. However, the reciprocal relations  
of trade be changed for the relations of borrow-  
er and lender; if one country, or its citizens, be-  
come borrowers from another country, or its  
citizens, for purposes not commercial, the con-  
sequences are wholly different, and the truth,  
that "the borrower is servant to the lender" is  
strongly, and much more dangerously, than  
when that dependent relation exists between citi-  
zen and citizen of the same country.

We are not to be understood as condemning,  
in all cases, loans between country and country,  
or between the citizens of different countries.  
The demands arising from a state of war, and  
perhaps other great exigencies, frequently ren-  
der such loans, by a nation, indispensable, while  
the transactions of commerce are constantly  
creating credits between commercial men of all  
countries. In the first class of cases, the war  
must be prosecuted, or the other great national  
exigency met, and the relation of debtor and  
creditor, until returning peace, or renewed pros-  
perity shall have wiped out the debt. In the second,  
the operations of commerce are anticipated, and  
ordinarily depended upon with safety to balance  
the accounts, and terminate the unpleasant re-  
lation. To no transactions of these classes are  
any of our subsequent remarks intended to be  
applied.

A very different description of foreign loans  
and foreign debts have become common in our  
country, and to these it is our wish to draw  
the public attention. We refer to loans made by  
banking institutions, either to relieve themselves  
from embarrassment caused by improvident ex-  
pansions in banking, or to enable them to extend  
their operations beyond the limit intended by  
those who granted their charters; by companies  
and associations, to enable them to monopolize  
an entire branch of internal trade, or to embark  
in some enterprise of questionable productive-

ness, and by the States of the Union, without  
the provision, by taxation or otherwise, of a safe  
and certain fund to meet the interest upon their  
loans.

We think we are not mistaken in the assump-  
tion that all the early State loans were sought in  
our own market and from our own countrymen.  
We believe, also, that one of the first acts of the  
borrowing State was to establish and set apart  
a fund to meet the payments of interest upon the  
money borrowed. This safe policy prevailed  
for a series of years, and until deleterious ex-  
amples, proceeding not from the States of the  
Union, but from incorporations, the creations of  
the State and Federal Governments, produced  
the change, the consequences of which we con-  
sider so fearful and alarming.

The Bank of the United States was the first to  
make the standard of its credit in London the  
measure of its business in the United States.—  
Other leading State institutions followed this  
practice of evil tendency, and none of the in-  
corporations, which once adopted this standard,  
threw to the winds their interests and the safety  
of the country. Thus a change in the value of money in foreign  
countries would become the measure of bank ex-  
pansions and contractions in the United States,  
so far as the business of the Bank of the United  
States, and of many of the larger State banking  
institutions, were concerned.

A long period of general peace, and of great  
prosperity in all the branches of trade and in  
industry, rendered expansions, graduated by this  
standard, much more prevalent than contra-  
ctions; and thus, from the known excess of profits  
of banking in this country, engendered an  
appetite for the multiplication of bank charters,  
before unknown to us. Hence the number of  
banks in the country was at least doubled in the  
course of some three or four years, and the bank-  
ing capital was enlarged in a still greater pro-  
portion.

This multiplication of banks and banking capital  
in so short a period, could not fail to produce a  
proportionate expansion of our paper circulation.  
Such was the effect, with the further conse-  
quences of increased prices of property, and an  
almost universal passion for speculation. The  
multiplication of banks found customers, because  
almost the entire community were stimulated to  
become borrowers, and the great mass borrow-  
ed, not to expend the avails of their loans in aid  
of productive industry, but to purchase to day,  
for a high price, property which it was believed  
some other borrower would purchase to-morrow  
at a still higher. In a process of this sort, em-  
ploying hundreds of millions of credit, in the  
shape of bank paper and bank discounts, the sum  
of interest annually accruing in favor of the  
banks was enormous, while the property upon  
which the money was expended was actually  
producing nothing.

Influences of this powerful character, commu-  
nicated to the great body of the citizens of our  
country, could not fail to be felt in the Legisla-  
tures of the States of the Union. They felt the  
impulsion, and acted under it. Large loans  
were proposed, and it soon appeared that the in-  
terests of banks, and other demands, had ab-  
sorbed too much of the American capital to en-  
able them to find a ready or a cheap market in  
our own country. The markets of Europe were  
naturally sought, as not the Federal Govern-  
ment, and not the Governments of the States  
alone, but local corporations in our commercial  
cities, had there found such a market for large  
loans upon their credit. For a time the State  
stocks of all descriptions were greedily taken;  
but, as in all cases of overtasked credit, the sup-  
ply became more than equal to the demand, and  
the market fell. The consequence was electric  
throughout our country, and the depressions we  
now feel in commercial transactions, in every  
branch of trade, in the prices of property, in  
our domestic industry, in the wages of labor,  
flow from these excessive issues of credit at home,  
and these attempts to overstock the foreign mar-  
kets with our credits abroad.

We are aware that these are plain suggestions;  
but can we be mistaken in placing them before  
our constituents, and asking their awakened at-  
tention to them, when we see the mere bankers  
of London publishing to the American public a  
pledge of bank paper, and the United States be-  
coming endorsers for the individual States, a security  
for their engagements, as a condition, not simply  
for their obtaining further loans, but to the favor-  
able sale, in the British markets, of their stocks and  
bonds, now resting there in pledge for advances  
of money?

Such a proposition, as it seems to us, should  
startle the whole American people. It is a bold  
attempt, upon the part of foreign bankers, to  
compel the Government of the United States to  
assume a fearful amount of debt, or to  
endorse the State of the Union by a pledge of  
further loans, and a depression of their securi-  
ties now in the foreign market.

We have spoken of the danger of a foreign in-  
fluence, pervading our country, and exerted  
through the power of money. Can we have  
stronger evidence of the existence of that in-  
fluence, and of the disposition to exert it, than  
we have already given? When foreign bankers  
call upon the Federal Government to endorse for  
the States of this Union, and threaten them with  
the loss of their credit, in case that endorse-  
ment is not procured, can we measure the in-  
fluence which is exerted from the same quarter  
over private and corporate debtors in this coun-  
try?

If, then, these influences of a foreign debt are  
an evil to be deprecated; if our expansions of  
credit at home have been excessive, and require  
to be checked; and if both are objects which call  
for the serious consideration and action of the  
people of this country, to whom of the existing  
political parties are they to look for a remedial  
policy?

The universal suspension of the banks, in  
May, 1837, met Mr. Van Buren at the threshold  
of his administration, and from that moment to  
this he has been laboring assiduously to lay the  
foundation for a more stable basis for our cur-  
rency and business; a foundation equal and just  
to all, and resting upon the Constitution of the  
country. It has not been the object of his policy,  
as is falsely alleged, to destroy credit, but to  
make credit safe and dependable; not to over-  
throw the banking institutions of the country,  
but to separate them from the management of  
the public revenues; not to cripple commerce,  
but to give to commerce a standard of currency,  
so far as the action of the Federal Government  
can do it, which shall not disturb it by expan-  
sions and contractions dictated by private inter-  
ests, and non-politizing efforts; not to suspend  
trade, but to restore it to a healthful activity,  
and give it a sound and stable circulating medi-  
um to sustain it; not to depress the wages of  
labor, but to afford the honest laborer full and  
constant employment at fair wages, and to se-  
cure to him the pay for his sweat and his toil, in  
a currency upon which he may sleep quietly,  
without the fear of finding it dross in his pocket  
when he rises in the morning. Such is our policy,  
and that of the Administration which we support.

Of Gen. Harrison and his policy, upon all  
these important subjects, we have already de-  
clared we can say nothing. Silence, profound  
and unbroken, is the order at present resting upon  
him, and we have already expressed our in-  
ability to raise the latch which closes the door  
upon his opinions.

Of the favorite policy of his party, however,

we can speak; because in this ancient party,  
dating its existence from the administration of  
the elder Adams, and never more apparently  
confident, since the time of his defeat, than at  
this moment, there have been, and now are, open  
doors and unsealed lips.

This party, then, would create a new National  
Bank, with the vain hope of still further expan-  
ding our present system of excessive credits.  
They would not only increase the State debts,  
but they would prosecute a system of internal  
improvements under the authority of this Gov-  
ernment, to be extended within and through the  
States at its pleasure. They would take from  
the General Government some of its proper  
sources of revenue, at a time when the National  
Treasury is driven to loans to supply the ordi-  
nary demands upon it, and would borrow money  
in Europe, or increase the taxes upon the peo-  
ple, or both, to carry out their plan of a more  
splendid administration. And, finally, they  
would deliver over again to the banks, State or  
National, all the revenues of the country, sub-  
ject to be added by them with the inevitable  
sequence of increasing bank expansions, until  
the appropriations of Congress should call for  
the money, and then to be the cause of, or the  
apology for, bank contractions, to an extent far  
beyond the amount of money involved.

Before we dismiss this subject, we cannot for-  
bear to refer to the well known fact, that large  
sums of money have, within a few years past,  
been expended upon elections, with a view to  
outrule and defeat the wishes of the people.  
These contributions are manifestly, from the  
evidences of their effects, so large in amount as  
to excite the most painful suspicions as to the  
sources from which they are derived. Time  
will determine what ground there may be for  
such suspicions. But from whatever quarter  
these pecuniary aids may come, it is the duty  
of all who value the independence of their coun-  
try, who would exclude foreign interference, under  
any form, from our elections and our councils,  
and who regard the purity of the elective fran-  
chise as the best safeguard of our free institu-  
tions, to meet the crisis with unflinching vigi-  
lance, and with the determination to expose and  
frustrate all attempts to control political re-  
sults by any other influences than those of reason  
and argument.

But our opponents do not alone depend for  
their anticipated triumph over the Democratic  
party on the influences to which we have refer-  
red. They have enlisted the fanaticism of the  
old and the new world in their cause. They are  
associated with one of the most dangerous pre-  
judices that has ever been arrayed against the  
sacred union of the States, which the father of  
his country, in his last address to his children,  
thus solemnly commends to their care:

"It is (he says) of infinite moment that you  
should properly estimate the immense value of  
your national union to your collective and indi-  
vidual happiness; that you should cherish a cor-  
dial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it,  
accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it  
as of the palladium of your political safety and  
prosperity; watching for its preservation with  
anxious anxiety; discountenancing whoever may  
suggest a suspicion that it can in any event be  
abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon any  
attempt to alienate any portion of our country  
from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties  
which now link together the various parts."

Such are the parting words of the great and  
good Washington! The Federal Whigs pretend  
to cherish his principles, and to be governed by  
his admonitions and example. Yet they have,  
at this very time, made common cause with the  
Abolitionists—a political sect, whose objects and  
measures have a direct tendency to dissolve that  
Union which he so earnestly and patriotically  
recommended; whose organs have denounced in  
written compact which it rests, as containing  
principles at war with the rights of men and the  
laws of God; who have openly declared that they  
prefer emancipation without union, to union  
without emancipation; who have, by calumny  
and misrepresentation, contributed to render one  
portion of our fellow citizens odious to the other;  
to foster sectional animosities, and excite sectional  
feelings; to change brotherly love into antipathy;  
and who, if we can credit the declarations  
which some of them have made, would willingly  
see the political fabric uprooted from its deep  
foundations, provided their favorite system of  
measures could be built upon its ruins.

The social duties, the rights of property, the  
charities of life, the domestic relations, are all  
disturbed by the conduct of this misguided  
sect, and it is not possible that their influ-  
ence could so far prevail, as to produce an inter-  
ference on the part of the National Legislature,  
with the institutions of individual States, these  
great interests would become a sacrifice to a  
wild, visionary, and impracticable, if not a de-  
signing scheme of pretended philanthropy. In  
the prosecution of this scheme, portions of our  
fellow-citizens have been denounced as robbers  
and man stealers; foreign emissaries have been  
encouraged to travel through the country, utter-  
ing and disseminating atrocious misrepresenta-  
tions and inflammatory harangues, calculated  
to excite servile insurrection, and intestine war;  
and money has been solicited and procured of  
enthusiasts in other countries, and expended  
in scattering the firebrands of discord and  
disunion throughout the land. Those who see  
these results, and persist in the measures which  
have produced them, will not be deterred by the  
sketch we have drawn; but if there be among  
them others, whose attention has been turned  
away by exaggerated and exciting representa-  
tions, from the great principles of forbearance,  
mutual concession, and compromise, upon which  
the Union was founded, to which it is so sacred a  
preservation of which alone it can be upheld,  
we appeal to all such to say whether a connection,  
which impeaches their judgment, their patriot-  
ism, their justice, and their devotion to our Re-  
publican institutions, should not be renounced  
at once and forever.

The limits of an address will not permit us to  
extend our remarks, though the field is broad,  
and the harvest could not fail to be rich. We  
must, therefore, leave the decision of the great  
issues we have raised to the sober people of our  
beloved country, and to the intelligent hon-  
esty and patriotism of our fellow-citizens; not  
under the belief that we have sufficiently dis-  
cussed those issues, but in the hope that we have  
said enough to awaken their attention to them.  
Our principles and objects have been avowed.  
The purity and freedom of the elective fran-  
chise; the exemption of our country from a dan-  
gerous foreign influence, and the preservation  
of our Union against the unconstitutional and  
fanatical spirit of Abolitionism, are the great  
points in the pending contest, and we pre-  
claim them to our countrymen as matters of vital im-  
portance to our free institutions.

The candidate we present as the exponent of  
our principles has been tried. His views upon  
all these questions are distinctly known, and  
have been severely tested. As to him, therefore,  
the people may act with confidence and cer-  
tainty.

Not so with our busy and contented opponents,  
and their candidate. When assembled, as we  
are, in National Convention, "their policy" de-  
clared that they should make to the country no  
declaration of principles; and since that time, an  
Executive Committee has taken possession of  
their candidate, not to declare his principles and  
opinions to the country, but to proclaim to a

nation of freemen that those principles and  
opinions shall not be declared, "for the public  
eye," until after the election.

Freemen of the United States, choose between  
these parties and these candidates! The deci-  
sion is yours, and the stake is yours!  
Confiding in the intelligence and republican  
spirit of our countrymen, we do not doubt of  
success in the important contest which is now  
pending. The people achieved a revolution in  
1800, which transferred us from under the hand  
of Federal rule, and we cannot question,  
that in 1840, they will maintain, successfully,  
the same high position with the same great prin-  
ciples. In the close of the present memorable  
campaign, which has been opened on the one  
side by costly and stately pageants, addressed  
merely to the senses, it will be found that the  
Democratic party, sustained by truth and reason,  
will have continued its march of uninterrupted  
triumphs.

From the Augusta Chronicle.  
GREAT FRESHET.

The rains which have fallen in the early  
part of this week up to Wednesday morn-  
ing, have produced the greatest rise in the  
Savannah, which has occurred since the cele-  
brated Yazoo fresh in 1796, and those of  
our citizens who saw that, say the body of  
water is much greater than at that time.  
The damage produced on plantations both  
above and below the city, will be immense,  
and the destruction of property incalculable.  
The growing crops have no doubt  
been entirely destroyed.

The damage done in this city cannot be  
ascertained for some days, the amount of  
property destroyed is already known to be  
very considerable. A considerable portion  
of the upper bridge has been carried away,  
and it is supposed that all the upper wharves  
have been entirely destroyed. Our city is  
now an island, and the water on the back  
commons is from two to six hundred yards  
wide, cutting off all communication with  
the adjacent country



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**RICHARD FRENCH.**

## DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

The weather was so extremely unfavorable on Saturday last, and the number in attendance so few, that the election of officers was postponed until Saturday next, the 13th instant, at which time it is hoped there will be a general attendance of the democracy of the city and county at the Court House, at two o'clock P. M.

Those who assembled last Saturday, organized themselves into a meeting by calling Col. McLeer to the chair, and appointing Mr. J. Cunningham Secretary. Gen. McCalla addressed the meeting at some length upon the project of the Secretary of War for classifying and training the militia of the Union. He referred to an abstract, published in Niles' Register, of the militia systems proposed during the administrations of Washington and Madison, and the report of Gen. Harrison to the House of Representatives upon the same subject—compared them with Mr. Poinsett's plan, and proved that the latter was less burdensome than the system proposed under Washington and Madison, and less expensive than the one proposed by Gen. Harrison. He ended by moving the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the opposition to the proposed classification of the militia, by those who support Gen. Harrison's pretensions, himself the mover of a classification more rigid, comprehensive, powerful and expensive, is evidence of a disregard of consistency, or of republican principle.

*Resolved*, That the Democratic party are willing to be organized, armed, equipped and disciplined, for the defence of their wives, sisters and sweethearts, whether the Washington, the Harrison, or the Van Buren system be the rule of action.

The meeting was then addressed by Dr. Holland in an able, calm and argumentative speech of about an hour, after the conclusion of which it adjourned until Saturday next, as before stated.

We hope to be able to procure for publication a copy of Gen. McCalla's remarks, with full references to the documents quoted by him.

Our Correspondent's description of the speechifying match between Mr. Daniel and General Combs, is a fair set-off to the grandiloquent account of that affair given by the Intelligencer, and in which the General is represented as utterly demolishing his opponent.

An anonymous writer in the Intelligencer contradicts our account of the proceedings at the Court House on Saturday week. The scene which was then and there enacted was within the view of a large number of persons, and we are perfectly willing to rely upon their recollections of it for a full confirmation of our statement.

CONGRESS.—Our dates are to the 2d inst., on which day the general bankrupt bill was under discussion in the Senate. On motion of Mr. Clay, of Ala. all that portion of it which related to banks and corporations was stricken out, by a vote of 23 to 16.

The Independent Treasury bill was debated in the House by Messrs. Leet, Brockway, and Eastman.

We learn from the Globe of the 3d inst. that Mr. H. G. Rogers has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia.

As the Reporter has aided in the circulation of a most atrocious slander upon Mr. John Van Buren, by publishing an article on Wednesday last, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, headed "A clip of the old block," it is to be hoped that it will also give a place to the following correction:

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

We do not believe that an individual of any pretensions to respectability can be found in the Whig party, willing to justify the dastardly and atrocious attack upon Mr. John Van Buren, contained in this morning's Courier. If there were any truth in the account it gives, the impropriety of dogging the heels of a private individual, and gazetizing his actions in a public print, would be most gross; but the attack has not the slightest shadow of fact to sustain it.—It is calumny without provocation and without extension; a pure falsehood, as cowardly as it is malignant; levelled against an unoffending private citizen, by a slanderer who, but for the accident of controlling a public journal, would be impotent even for the purpose of wanton mischief. We have received the following note from Mr. Van Buren, meeting the slander with a full denial:

"DEAR SIR: A friend has called my attention to a gross attack on me in the Courier of this morning. I am totally ignorant of any circumstance (even the slightest) on which the charge against me of having called General Harrison a coward, and having been compelled to retract the charge, can be based. I have no recollection of

having ever had a personal difficulty or encounter with a human being during my life. My opinion, even, never was that Gen. Harrison is, or was, a coward; and that he happened to be several "Whigs" in the city who have lived with me during the winter, who have heard me say as much. It is difficult for me to realize that any man should be deficient in personal courage, and from what I have been able to learn of General Harrison, I have always supposed that he resembled the majority of mankind in this particular. Please, therefore, to state in your paper, if you think it worth while, and in such mode as you see fit, that it is untrue that I ever called General Harrison a coward, or ever had any difficulty with any officer of the army, or ever was compelled to retract any charge, or ever had a personal indignity committed on me by any body any where.

Yours, truly,

J. VAN BUREN.

"Globe Hotel, Friday, May 28, 1840.

The Maysville Monitor of the 4th inst. contains the proceedings of a very large Democratic meeting in Brown county, Ohio, on the 30th ult. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons were present, who were addressed by Capt. Jacob White, a venerable revolutionary patriot of upwards of eighty-three years of age—the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, late a member of Congress from Ohio, and James C. Coleman, Esq. The addresses are described as being of the most eloquent and spirited character, and the most enthusiastic determination was evinced to support the measures of the present administration, and to oppose the election of the whig nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. From the resolutions adopted, we select the following:

*Resolved*, That the Administration of Martin Van Buren has fully met the expectation of his friends, and is entitled to the approbation of his countrymen; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his re-election to the office he now holds.

*Resolved*, That in Richard M. Johnson, we behold the patriot, statesman, and soldier; and we will cheerfully support him as a candidate for the Vice Presidency in the coming election.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

MOUNTAIN, JUNE 2d, 1840.

DEAR SIR—On yesterday, the commencement of our June Circuit Court, General Combs came from Lexington to this place to enlighten the people of the county upon the subject of Gen. Harrison's military career. But if he had not informed us that his object was to defend Harrison, and present his claims to the people for the Presidency, we should have been irresistibly led to the conclusion that Gen. Combs himself was the subject of the eulogy—for it was I did this, and I did something else, and I braved such a danger, and I achieved such an object—and, indeed, so much did he seem to be in love with himself and his own fame, that Harrison appeared but a secondary character. It is, however, particularly fortunate for Gen. Combs' military fame that Harrison is a candidate for the Presidency, as it affords him (Combs) an opportunity to become his own trumpeter, and to publish to the world his own deeds of valor and noble daring—a subject upon which history is, and forever must be, silent.

You may imagine the consternation and dismay of the General, when Capt. Henry Daniel rose to reply. Though much indisposed, he never made a happier effort, or gained a more complete victory over an adversary. He opened the great volume of our political history and spread it before the people; and, in his presentation of facts and illustration of principles, the frequent bursts of applause, long continued, told the conviction and effect which his reply carried home to the understanding of the assembly. But when he turned, in his peculiar manner, to notice the array of log cabins in miniature, and buckeye poles, and hard cider, and the mimic for being baptized into federalism in Fannin Hall, and the gormandizing spirit that characterizes the federal wing of the opposition, so keen was the satire, and so triumphant the style in which he turned this whole paraphernalia of federalism into ridicule, that the laurels which the General had reaped from his mission sickened and fell, and hung withering upon his brow.

When Capt. Daniel adverted to the charge of "turning," he said he had been accused of changing frequently; but Mr. Clay, his old preceptor, had also changed, (particularly on the subject of the United States Bank,) and he was an illustrious precedent; Gen. Combs also had changed, for Harrison was not even his second choice in the Harborsburg Convention that put him in nomination, and which was notoriously elected by the influence of the abolitionists, against the wish and remonstrance of Gen. Combs. Here the General evidently sunk under the charge, for he saw, in the shouts and acclamations of an intelligent and free people, the destiny of his new idol written upon the wall.

But, continued the Captain, whatever may have been the opinions which General Harrison long since expressed, what are they now? Who can tell? And is it not more than probable that they too have undergone some change, particularly in relation to abolition? Was not the mysterious silence behind which he had become entrenched, and cut himself off from all communication with the people, well calculated to bring upon his political integrity a suspicion so deep, so dark, so deleterious in its results, as to prevent all men who had the love of country in their bosoms or entertained a regard for the purity of our institutions, from giving him their support?

Capt. Daniel remarked that, although he had been charged with "turning," he had in fact never changed; he had been raised in the republican school of old Thomas Jefferson—had planted himself upon the republican principles of that school, and had never departed from the faith. When he believed that the republican party were believing in those principles, he separated himself from them, and did, for a time, act with the opposition; but in all his intercourse and connexion with that party, with all the skill

and ingenuity of which he was master, he was unable to discover but one great fundamental principle on which they acted, and that was the principle of opposition to Martin Van Buren. He adduced as an instance, Mr. Robert P. Letcher, the present whig candidate for Governor, who voted for the sub-treasury as proposed in Gordon's resolutions, in 1835, and yet, when proposed by Mr. Van Buren, going against it, and denouncing it as the most oppressive of all measures.

The General brought up the militia organization as one of Mr. Van Buren's attempts to subvert the liberties of the people; and this, too, after he had represented him as only fit to be the tyrant of a band box. In reply to this, Captain D. observed that Gen. Harrison had proposed a system that would have cost the country two or three millions, when the President's would not cost a fourth of that sum; and also remarked that, had he been the dandy the worthy General represented him, what figure would he have cut as a military chieftain.

The removal of the Indians was another theme of the Lexington ambassador—he attempted, on this point, to draw largely on the sympathies of the people, and brought in the bloodhounds, as usual. In reply the Captain castigated him for his great sympathy for the poor Indians, and the little he had for the mothers and babes who had fallen victims to the tomahawks of the ruthless savages—wished there had been 1,000 instead of 60, to tear them to rags rather than one of those innocents should have thus perished; and carried it home to him that his party was responsible for the war, inasmuch as their pretended sympathy had prevented them from emigrating. He said that every Administration had advocated the policy of removal of the Indians—that the bill had been carried by a majority of two while he was in Congress, and that he was the strenuous advocate of it. But when Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren came into power, the whigs endeavored to make political capital of it by the cry of the "poor Indians."

Capt. Daniel then said, that as the republican party had taken their ex-urson and returned, and were now advocating correct principles, they found him at home, still battling for freedom. Republicans had frequently differed and separated for a time—but when the Constitution is in danger—when the alarm is sounded abroad from the watch tower—when federalism rears its head in the land and threatens to sap the fundamental principles of the government, republicans always had, and always would unite, and rally as one man under the banner on which liberty and the constitution were inscribed.

He then spoke of our indebtedness to the charity of Lexington for sending her missionaries among us to enlighten the people—called her the great Athens of the West—the seat of science, of literature, and the Luvatic Asylum; she thus included within her gigantic embrace both extremes, but of which interest the General was the legitimate representative on the occasion, was not for him to determine.

The General, in the agony of his defeat, became restless—rose from his seat—pressed hastily behind the speaker—returned—took his seat again—washed his mouth—and finally threw himself back, placing his hand before his eyes, as if to hide his mortification and chagrin from the gaze of the crowd.

It cannot be expected that, in the compass of a single letter, I could give you a full detail even of the substance of the two speeches, for they consumed upwards of two hours each. Nor should I have written this much, but for that federal propensity, which always attempts to cover the defeat and retreat of their orators, and build them up as great men, upon paper—their favorite mode of fighting battles and gaining victories. It is sufficient that the republicans here are delighted with the result—let the federalists enjoy it if they can. I should not omit to state, however, that when Capt. Daniel had closed his speech the General rose to reply, and, as I thought, was evidently confused. The Captain was almost immediately called off by one of his clients, to attend to the taking of some depositions as I understood, and the General's spirits considerably revived. He appeared to resume his natural buoyancy, and with a few remarks closed amidst the applause of those who had it arranged to applaud, whether he spoke sense or non-sense—for they applauded when he spoke, and when he smiled and did not speak.

From the Lexington Observer, June 3.

## THE TEMPERANCE MEETING AT SANDERSVILLE.

MR. WICKLIFFE—It cannot fail to interest the friends of Temperance and good order, to be informed of an exceedingly interesting meeting which was held at Sandersville, about three miles from Lexington, on the last Sabbath at three o'clock in the afternoon, in a most beautiful locust grove. Very comfortable seats were prepared the day before with a suitable stage or platform. There is in the village a most interesting and prosperous Sabbath School, of 120 scholars, which is regularly attended on every Sabbath day in the afternoon. The Superintendent, Teachers and Scholars marched in orderly procession from the School-room to the grove and formed a part of the congregation. A short time after the time appointed for the meeting, it is believed between on fifteen hundred and two thousand persons as enabled in carriages, on horseback and on foot; near or quite one hundred carriages were on the ground.

The exercises of the afternoon were introduced by an Anthem, sung by that most accomplished teacher, Mr. George W. Pratt, and choir, and accompanied by the Bess Voil. To this Gentleman and Choir, the meeting was very much indebted for a number of the most choice pieces of Sacred Music. Prayer was then offered up to Almighty God, by Doctor Fishback. The celebrated Oriental traveler Mr. Buckingham, formerly a member of the British Parliament, was introduced to the congregation by Dr. Mitchell, who presided. Mr. Buckingham delivered a most interesting address on the subject of Temperance, which con-

sisted about one hour and twenty minutes. It abounded with facts and developments in regard to the Temperance Reformation. Great and deep interest was manifested by the profound attention the audience paid to the address.

After Mr. Buckingham closed his address and another anthem was sung, the Rev. W. F. Broadus, lately from Virginia, and the Pastor of the Baptist Church of Lexington, was introduced to the congregation, delivered a most powerful address on the same subject, as it is connected with the Christian Religion, and with Christian morals. His address was particularly directed to the professors of the Christian Religion, urging upon them their obligation and duty to aid the Temperance cause by becoming members of the Temperance Association. Other addresses were expected to have been made, but the time was too short. After the last address was delivered, cards were circulated by a large number of persons, and between two and three hundred names were subscribed to the "Tee-Total" pledge. During the circulation of the cards a part of the able Report by the Chairman of the Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, of the last Legislature of the State of Kentucky, Messrs. Cyrus Wingate and James Hines, was read, on the repeal of the Licence Law for the sale of intoxicating drinks. This was done to show that the object of the meeting was in accordance with the recommendation of the Legislature, in regard to the Legislative repeal of that law.

After the names subscribed were handed in, it was moved by the Rev. G. W. Brush, Pastor of the Methodist Church in Lexington, that a Temperance Society be formed to be denominated "The Sandersville Temperance Society of Fayette County," and that the individuals who had signed the Temperance pledge be members of it, which was adopted unanimously. It was then voted unanimously that Mr. Edward Oldham, one of the proprietors of the village, be the President of the Society.

The meeting upon the whole was one of the most interesting that has occurred in our country. The sacredness of the day, and the beauty of the scenery, the religious principles which were mingled with all that was said, and the sacred harmony which animated and solemnized the whole, together with the great object designed to be accomplished, the extinction of one of the very greatest evils that afflict and desolates the souls and bodies and estates of mankind, gave to the meeting unspeakable importance and interest.

It is hoped that other and frequent meetings of the same kind and for the same objects will be held in different parts of the County of Fayette, and throughout the State of Kentucky.

A FRIEND.

## TREASURY NOTES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1840.	
Amount of Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the acts of Congress of 12th October, 1837, 21st May, 1838, and 2d March, 1839.	\$19,537,086 22
Of this amount there has been redeemed	18,927,398 27
Leaving outstanding the sum of	\$630,687 95
Amount issued under act of 31st March, 1840.	\$1,427,166 14
Of that issue there has been redeemed	14,797 32
Leaving of that issue outstanding	1,412,368 82
Aggregate outstanding	\$2,052,056 76
LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.	

## OFFICIAL.

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.—The President of the United States believing that greater formality in the infliction of such corporal punishments as are authorized by law may be adopted in the navy with beneficial consequences, directs that no such punishment shall be inflicted on any person in the service without sentence of a court martial, when that is required by law, or the written orders of the captain, or commanding officer of the vessel, or commandant of the navy yard to which he is attached, where the authority to cause it to be inflicted rests in the discretion of the commanding officer, specifying the offence, or offences, and the extent of the punishment to be inflicted; which order shall be read, and the punishment inflicted in the presence of the officers and seamen belonging to the vessel or navy yard.

All such orders for punishment shall be entered on the log book, and a quarterly return made to the Secretary of the Navy, stating the names of the persons punished, their offences, and the extent of punishment inflicted; together with such explanations or remarks as the commanding officer may deem necessary to a proper understanding of the case.

The President also directs that the law authorizing the enlistment of seamen and others for the naval service, as it may be in operation at the time of enlistment, shall be printed on the back of the shipping articles, and read to such person desirous to enter, previous to his signing them, in order that he may know precisely the engagements and obligations he is about to contract.

J. K. PAULDING.

Navy Department, May 29th, 1840.

"Mr. Clay, of Alabama, was amongst the unsuccessful applicants for the office of Postmaster General."—Correspondence of the Balt. Pat.

The above is false. Mr. C.'s friends spoke of it; but he declared, to all who proposed it to him, "that he could not, and would not, accept of it, if tendered."

[Globe.

From the Albany Argus.

## THE "SPOILS PARTY."

This was the *soubriquet* applied to the democratic party by the present dominant federal party in this state; and always accompanied by an expression of marked horror at the alleged doctrine of the "spoils." This was before their accession to power; and if they were to be believed, nothing could be more detestable in their opinion than the practice of the democratic party to appoint a majority of their friends (it was by no means universal) to office.

If the practice were detestable, what shall we think of the hypocrisy and insincerity which declaim against it, as so heinous, and yet the moment the power is within their grasp, adopt it, to an extent far exceeding the practice of any party in this country?

Let us judge, by practical tests, who are emphatically the "spoils" party.

Every democrat within the reach of the federal axe, has been struck from office.—Not a man has been spared. The removals, and appointments of party friends exclusively, have been pushed to an extent unknown in the history of parties here or elsewhere. And this by a party professing the utmost disinterestedness of object, and a profound abhorrence of the "spoils" of office!

Within little more than a year the Federal party of this state, under the direction of the Albany Junta, have removed and appointed SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE CIVIL OFFICERS, viz:—

County Judges,	41
Commissioners of Loans,	18
Surrogates,	31
Flour Inspectors,	5
Inspectors of sole leather,	2
Commissioners of Deeds,	8
Masters in Chancery,	86
Examiners in Chancery,	78
Supreme Court Commissioners,	64
Inspectors of Lumber,	30
Inspectors of pot and pearl ashes,	3
Inspectors of green hides, &c.,	5
Inspectors of state prison,	4
Inspectors of salt,	1
Ships' or salt works,	2
Assistant state sealer,	1
Canal Commissioners,	6
Canal appraisers,	3
Bank directors,	2
Notaries Public,	88
Inspectors of beef and pork,	27
Justices of Peace,	17
Measures of Grain,	5
Cullers of staves,	9
Vaguers of merchandise,	9
Health officer,	1
Clerk of State prison,	5
Port wardens,	1
Harbor master,	8
Inspectors of distilled spirits,	3
Measures of stone,	1
Measures of wood,	1
Commissioners of Lewiston school fund,	2
Bank commissioners,	1
Health commissioner,	1
Inspector of flax seed,	1
Agent for Onondaga Ind's,	1
Resident physician,	1

This is the "spoils doctrine" to an extent never before witnessed in this state—and probably in any other American state.

But this is not all. The offices in existence when this party of all the abhorrence of the "spoils" came into power, were not sufficient for their voracity of appetite and to satisfy the craving of the hungry "spoils hunters" that literally besieged the Capitol. It became necessary to meet the demand for office, and to avoid actual outbreaks from the discontents of the disappointed, to manufacture a new supply. It became necessary to create new offices, not desired by the public wants nor demanded by the people, but required as sops and rewards for the ravenous crew that came up in swarms to touch and taste the "spoils."

During the late session of the legislature, upwards of THREE HUNDRED NEW OFFICES were created or proposed to be created by the federal party in power—the honest partisans who entertain a sincere abhorrence of the "spoils."

They have been enumerated as follows:

Chancellors,	5
Vice-chancellors,	2
Bank commissioners,	1
Judges of the N. Y. sessions,	1
Justice in the N. Y. court,	1
Commissioners of charitable institutions,	1
Secretary of said commissions,	1
Supreme court commissioners,	1
Southern rail road inspector,	1
Northern rail road commissioners,	1
Fire commissioners,	1
Committees of deeds in other states, (at least)	25
Heldberg commissioners,	50
Police officers in the city of New York,	1
Inspector of unclacked lime, Wash. co.,	1
Inspector of distilled spirits, Albany,	1
Police justice, Syracuse,	1
Additional trustees of the Seaman's Hospital,	5
Physician in chief for do.,	1
Commissioners to gerrymander N. Y. city,	3
Additional inspectors of election, N. Y.,	201
Inspector of sole leather,	1
Inspector of quercitron bark,	1
Inspectors of flour,	1
Inspector of potatoes,	1
Harbor master for New York,	1
Port wardens do.,	2
State prison keepers,	332

Such is the contrast presented between the professions of federalism out of power, and the practice of federalism in power.—The facts carry their own comment along with them.

On Saturday afternoon, 30th ult., a personal rencontre took place in Washington, between Messrs. Montgomery and Rayner of North Carolina, just as the members of the House of Representatives were leaving the Hall at the hour of recess. It is understood, from the opposite statements published that Mr. Montgomery, as he was leaving the Post Office of the House, was met by Mr. Rayner, who seized Mr. M.'s hand in which he held a cane, and simultaneously slipped Mr. M. in the face with his open hand. Mr. M. immediately disengaged his arm and struck Mr. R. with his cane which broke with the blow; Mr. R. returned the blow, striking Mr. M. with a sword cane which he held by the lower end, causing the sword point to fly out to some distance. The members coming out of the Hall then interfered and separated the combatants, after which the parties dispersed. The affair grew out of a newspaper controversy, which has been going on between Messrs. M. and R. for some time, in letters published by them in the Globe.—*Lou. Adv.*

From the Baltimore American.

## LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Burgundy, at New York from Havre, brings accounts to the 1st May. An extra from the Herald office furnishes the following items of intelligence.

The most important feature of this news is the strong probability of a renewal of war in the East. The Paacha of Egypt has contracted a vast army in Syria, and from appearances we should not be surprised to see a blow struck soon.

The Chamber of Deputies was busy discussing the provisions of a new Salt Bill. The Chamber then proceeded to the Haytian Indemnity Bill, but did not do any thing.

The French campaign in Africa was to be reopened. The troops were marching to Blidah.

England and Naples are still quarrelling about the Sulphur trade.

NAPLES.—The *Stat* of Marseilles confirms the commencement of hostilities between England and Naples. The Bellerophon, Jassir, and Hydra, it is said, were already in the Bay of Naples, giving chase to every vessel under the Neapolitan flag. The Maria Christina (and not the Maria Antonette) had been chased, but afterwards released. Several Neapolitan ships had been already captured, for the Hydra had on board many sailors of that nation.

THE EAST.—A correspondent at Constantinople writes on the 8th inst., one day later than our last advice, that a steamer had arrived from Alexandria, bringing the intelligence of the command of the joint fleet having been given to the Captain Paucha, a circumstance which had caused the greatest irritation among the members of the Ottoman Government. Col. Hodges is stated to have written by the same conveyance to Lord Ponsonby to say that the obstinacy of Mehemet Ali was extreme, and that it was useless for him in his consular capacity to give any permits of departure for the officers of the Turkish fleet. Advice from Alexandria, brought by the same boat to the Turkish capital, say that Mehemet Ali and Col. Hodges had had an extremely angry altercation on the subject of vessels from the Ionian Islands interfering with Egyptian vessels sent off the Albanian Coast. This refers to an affair which our readers will readily remember. The Viceroy had threatened to revolutionize all Albania and Asia Minor; and Hodges, on the other hand, had said, that if he remained so obstinate England would pulverize him before three months should be passed away. Some other consuls, who had an interview with the Viceroy immediately after Colonel Hodges had left, found it very difficult to pacify him.

The "Stat" of Marseilles has the following from Beyruth, of the 27th ult.:—"War is imminent, if we are to judge from the preparations at every point of the coast, as well as at this place. Ibrahim Paucha is still at Marseilles. The garrison of Acre already reckons 8000 men; the 10th and 30th regiments of infantry have entered it with 1000 regular artillery men, and 1000 irregulars. Very lately ninety five 36 pounders, and 117 other pieces of artillery taken at Nezh, have been sent into this fortress."

The Alexandrian correspondent of the Courier de Lyon estimates the Egyptian forces now in Syria at 80,000 men, and those in Egypt at 40,000—B-sides these, it states, 25,000 sailors are on the coast who have been trained as infantry, and about 20,000 National Guards.

CHINA AND INDIA.—Our correspondent at Alexandria, says the Smyrna Journal, has sent us the following information:—"After the engagement between the naval forces under Commodore Elliott and the Chinese junks, and as soon as the Emperor was informed of the event, he gave orders to make the English that might be found within his states; and, in consequence of this, 200 English have perished. The news having been transmitted to the Governor-General of India, a reinforcement of 4000 men was immediately embarked for China, with orders to give no quarter to the natives." We publish these news just as we have received it, without guaranteeing its authenticity, and the more so, since the "Bombay Times," which we have received up to the 29th of February, makes no mention of it. According to this journal, the letters from Afghanistan contain nothing of importance.—Prince Hyder Khan, second son of Dost Mohammed Khan, who was made prisoner at Ghaznee, had arrived at Bombay, and was under the surveillance of the Governor. Besides a house, servants, and equipage, he was allowed 1000 rupees a month."

## IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We copy the following from the Austin Sentinel of the 9th of May:

FROM THE WEST.—An express arrived in this city on Sunday, bringing a confirmation of the defeat of the Central forces at Guerrero. Col. Zapata, as before stated, was taken near Meau, by Gen. Arista, and at first well treated, but subsequently decapitated, and his head stuck upon a pole and placed in front of his own house at Guerrero. This provoked the resentment of a brother of Zapata, who raised about four hundred rancheros, and the Central army having been divided into small parties, cut them all to pieces. The people have taken fresh courage, and the Federal flag again waves in triumph over the States of the North.

Mexico will be compelled to return to the constitution of 1824, or the whole territory will be parcelled out into independent States. Federalism is the cause of the people against the priests and the army, and it must and will prevail. But a few days ago it was said that all was lost—now the boasted army of Arista, which was, after flogging the federalists, to sweep over Texas with the beacon of destruction, has been destroyed by a few rancheros, and federalism in the north is more prosperous than it has been before since the days of the usurper. The Cucumaches had come down in a large number, and brought in two Mexican women taken from the San Antonio river about a year ago. They still have some American prisoners remaining in their possession, whom they appear very unwilling to return.



**TOBACCO—The inland route.**—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette alludes to the arrival of Western tobacco at that market by the way of the Pennsylvania improvements. The Gazette adds, in reference to this mode of transportation, that tobacco sent by the inland route, "has a decided advantage over that sent via New Orleans, inasmuch as the sea-borne tobacco is apt to become high, or moist—not so much from the water, as from the sweating which it would undergo in the ship's hold—while the tobacco brought down by the State improvements becomes dryer and better. We believe that the difference to the tobacco by these two modes of reaching the market may be fairly set down at one dollar per hundred in favor of inland conveyance."

The fact is, no doubt, of considerable importance, and, as such, it is worthy the consideration of tobacco growers, in Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and other Western States. We presume that the inland route to the East possesses other advantages, inasmuch as several shipments of tobacco and cotton have been made from Nashville for Pittsburgh and thence to the Atlantic cities. Of these, however, the Western producers will themselves judge, so soon as a fair trial has been made of the new route.

Balt. American.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

#### FROM FLORIDA.

GAREY'S FERRY, May, 1840.

Brig. Gen. Armstrong has assumed the command of the Southern Army. To Col. Twigg he has assigned the operations in the whole East Florida. Lieut. Colonel Green commands the troops west of the Suwannee.

The long continued and injudicious square and post system having, from experience, been found ineffectual, a more decided plan of affording protection in the settlements, and at the same time substituting the offensive for the defensive, is about to be put in force.

Fort King, from its central position, has, with great clear-sightedness, been selected as the rallying point, from which the six great retreats of the Indians can be reached with facility, viz: the north and south sides of Ouchiticochee, east and west of Lake Alapokla, the Ocklawaha, and Wekiwa. Upwards of one thousand troops will be concentrated at Fort King by the 22d of June, and Col. Twigg, and if the sanguine desire, and active zeal displayed by all ranks, would warrant a favorable issue, never, at any period, did a body of men more fully promise the accomplishment of the desired object.

There is but one fear to be entertained, and that is, the advanced state of the season. Should the troops, however, not experience a more unhealthy summer than the preceding year, all may be brought to a favorable conclusion.

From the Ohio Eagle.

#### A SUPPOSED CASE.

Suppose a number of persons should apply to Congress for a charter, which would empower them to change the standard of weights and measures throughout the country, whenever they pleased—in other words, to regulate the quantity that should make a bushel or the weight that should make a pound, just as they pleased. It is granted; then—

Suppose this chartered company, consisting of many persons—these persons, scattered all over the country, all men of wealth, and engaged in speculation, should make contracts with the farmers, by which the latter would bind themselves to deliver a certain number of bushels of wheat or a certain number of pounds of pork, at a certain day. Then suppose that before that day, the company should regulate the standard of measures and weights, by ordering that what was two bushels should make but one, and what was two one-pound weights should be hammered together, and make one pound. The farmer would have to deliver twice as much wheat and twice as much pork as he had bargained for—the contractor being good in law, in case the law making power had authorized the company to regulate the standard of measures, and weights, just as they had a mind to. It would break up and ruin the farmer, entirely; but it would enrich the speculators concerned in the company. It would make the poor poorer, and the rich richer.

This is an extreme case, and one that never can happen, because the constitution says that "Congress shall have power" (not a company) "to establish a uniform standard of weights and measures." Do you think it never can happen? hold on a while.

Besides the standard of measures and weights, which determine the quantity of pork and wheat, there is the standard of money, or rather currency, the substitute for money, which determines its value. Suppose, then, Congress should incorporate a company of persons to regulate this standard—that is, the standard of value instead of the standard of quantity, and give them power to expand or contract it—in other words, to regulate it, in short, to regulate it just as they pleased. Then suppose these persons, being all wealthy men, engaged in speculation, should reduce the standard of value, by making currency scarce, and buy up produce, farms, town-lots, mills and manufactories—and then increase it, by making currency plenty again, when they would sell out for twice what they gave—having a right to demand payment in money, if they did not choose to take the substitute which they had issued. Would not the effect be exactly similar to what it would be if they were allowed to change the standard of weights and measures? Is there any difference between allowing a set of men to change the standard of value, and allowing them to change the standard of quantity? In either case would not the company be empowered to carry on a systematic course of pillage upon the producing and laboring men?

This has happened, and will happen again, if the federal party get into power. Their bankers and speculators in the towns, croak about bad times, and say that we never shall have good times until we have

such a company incorporated, under the name of a National Bank, "to regulate the currency"—that is, to regulate the standard of value, by expanding or contracting it, just as those in the secret take a notion.

The power to make currency plenty and times easy, carries along with it the power to make currency scarce and times hard. If our State Legislature had this power, and should abuse it by oppressing the people, we could hold them accountable—so with Congress—so with the President. But the federalists hold that a Bank charter is a contract—that is, that when once given, it is like a deed in fee simple that cannot be altered. The men that control a National Bank, control, or which is the same thing, regulate the value of labor, produce, and property of every kind throughout the whole Union—yet who can control or regulate them? Not the people—for they are not permitted even to know what the Bankers are about. Not Congress—for the charter is a contract. Not the President—for he, like the people, has no part in the management of a Bank. Then it results that this power to control the currency, and through it, to control the value of every man's labor, produce and property—is itself uncontrolled and unchecked by any thing but the avarice or caprice of those who wield it. Those who wield it, always have been and always would be federalists—hence it is a favorite engine of power with that party.

From the Pennsylvania.

#### ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We publish this week, the Address to the people of the United States, adopted by the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 5th of May. It is necessarily a document of considerable length, being issued at the opening of an exciting political contest, and being intended as a vindication of democratic principles and democratic policy from the fierce assaults made upon them by a reckless opposition; but the detail which it has been regarded as essential to enter upon, should not deter any one from a careful perusal of this important and able document, the interest of which is increased by the very fact of its minuteness of investigation. Nothing which bears upon the Presidency and the course of the existing administration, has been left untouched. The Convention, in the adoption of this Address, have fearlessly met and refuted the charges brought against the Government, and have proved it in every way entitled to the continued confidence of the American people; while the review of the course of the opposition, both in Congress and in their electioneering canvass, shews clearly that whatever the attempts made to disguise the fact under hollow pretences to gain popularity, the republicans of 1840 are struggling against the old enemy, whom they had defeated year after year ever since the administration of the elder Adams was overthrown and driven from power. We therefore earnestly solicit the attention of our readers to the address of the Convention. It is a document peculiarly appropriate to the time, when our opponents have recourse to every species of deception, and assuming to be democrats, are endeavoring to steal in masquerade into the high places of the republic.

We alluded not long since to the striking contrast presented to the consideration of the public by the two Conventions which recently assembled at Baltimore, on behalf of the parties which divide the country. It was shewn that their course was "characteristic"—that the one which advocated the cause of the available, trusted to noisss, processions and belching up smoke, to draw attention away from the fact that it was not a "policy" for them to make a wail of political sentiment for the public ears. The other Convention entered solemnly and deliberately upon its work, and with quietness and dispassion, confined itself to the question of issue, appealing not to the passions, but to the reason—not to the meretricious propensities, but to the intelligent of the nation. This "contrast" is again brought to mind by the address now published, and no one who reads it, at the same time remembering the very different course which Harrison seeks to advance himself, can fail to be struck with the essential difference between the two parties.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

#### A TRICK OF WAR.

A correspondent of the Knickerbocker, in a well written article, mentions that during the late war with Great Britain, he accidentally got possession of some of the signals of the British Navy, which he put into the hands of Commodore Rogers—and he so concluded his account. Commodore Rogers, at his house in Washington, he related to me the following circumstances which I give nearly in his own words. "I acknowledged the receipt of your letter," he observed, "and was determined to have the signals made on board, and to try the experiment, none of my officers understanding for what purpose they were intended. I cruised sometime without meeting an enemy, and one afternoon we fell in with a schooner, some six or eight miles to windward of us. We hoisted the British ensign, which she answered by displaying another, and at the same time a signal at her main top-sail mast head, which I immediately discovered was like one of those you had given me. From the list of those signals, I selected the number of the Sea Horse, one of their largest class, and known to be on our coast, and hoisted it. She bore down at once and came under our stern; I ordered her to heave to, and I would send a boat on board her.

This order was obeyed, and I despatched a lieutenant to bring her signal book; he, joining on him and the crew, the strictest secrecy respecting our character. He was politely received by the captain, whose schooner happened to be the Highflyer. Our lieutenant's coat attracted his attention, not being of the latest London fashion, although the crown and anchor was on the button; but casting his eyes on the frigate, seeing the British ensign, and now and then

a red coat of a marine appearing above the hammock netting, his mind was apparently set at rest.

"The lieutenant informed him that he was requested to bring his signal book on board the Sea Horse, in order to have some alterations made, as there was a rumor that the signals, and it was therefore necessary to change the numbers! This rude had the desired effect, and our lieutenant returned with the book, which placed me in the command of the whole correspondence of the British Navy. I then sent the gig for the captain requesting him to come on board, and bring any despatches he might have in charge.

"On reaching our deck, he seemed surprised at the size of the vessel, praised her cleanliness, and the order in which everything appeared; admired the new red coats of the marines, and on being invited into the cabin, handed me a bundle of despatches for Admiral Warren, who, he observed, must be within forty miles to leeward. I ordered refreshments, and in company with several of my officers, we entered into general conversation.

"I asked him what object Admiral Warren had in cruising in that neighborhood? He said, to intercept the American privateers and merchantmen, but particularly to catch Commodore Rogers, who he understood, had command of the largest and fastest sailing frigate in the American navy! I inquired of him what kind of a man this Rogers was, and if ever he had seen him? He said no; but he had understood that he was an odd character, and very hard to catch. After conversing on several other subjects I abruptly put this question to him: 'Sir, do you know what vessel you are on board of?'

"Why, yes, sir," he replied, "on board his Majesty's ship, Sea Horse."

"Then, sir, you labor under a very great mistake. You are on board the United States frigate President, and I am Commodore Rogers, at your service."

"The dying dolphin never assumed a greater variety of colors than did this poor fellow's face. 'Sir,' said he, 'you are disposed to be humorous, and must be joking.' I assured him it was no joke; and to satisfy him on that head, banded him my commission. At the same moment the hand struck up 'Yankee Doodle,' on our quarter deck; on reaching G which he saw the American ensign flying, the red coats of the marines turned blue, and the crown and anchor button metamorphosed into the eagle.

"This affair," observed the commodore, "was of immense importance to our country. We obtained in full the British signals; the operations of Admiral Warren, by the non-receipt of his despatches, were destroyed for the season, and it probably saved the frigate, for the course I was running, at the time of my falling in with the Highflyer, would have brought me in the midst of his fleet during the night."

G. B.

New York, March, 1840.

**REVOLUTIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.**—The following is an extract from a letter received in Boston, dated Panama, Isthmus of Darien, April 15, 1840:

"The Lexington passed the Island of Panama the other day on her way to the U. States.

"The whole republic system of the South is in a revolt. The mail arrived here a few hours ago, informing us that Central America had divided itself into five different republics. Bolivia had declared war against Peru, and Santa Cruz, at the head of the Bolivian army, threatens to invade Peru immediately."

We are happy to observe, says the N. Y. Evening Post, that our old friend the Hon. D. B. Viger, a gentleman upwards of seventy years of age, has at last been released from prison in Montreal. Mr. V. is one of the most distinguished lawyers in the country. He was for many years a member of Parliament and long a Commissioner, representing the people of Canada to the Ministry in London—a man of proper and unstained character. He was thrown into prison where he insisted on being tried; but neither a trial could be obtained or charges made out. He has, however, been offered his liberty, if he would ask it! But having always asserted his innocence, and refused to make any concession, he would not sue for an acquittal. He is at length released unconditionally.

**Exploring Expedition.**—A letter to Messrs. Tappin, Boston, from an officer who left the squadron on account of ill health, dated Sydney, Feb. 12 states that the squadron would probably be at New Zealand, about April 1, whence it would proceed to the Sandwich Islands, touching at the Fijis, previous to visiting Columbia river. All the naturalists were left at Sydney with orders to join the squadron at New Zealand, and sailed Feb. 9, for the Bay of Islands. The squadron was received at Sydney with the greatest kindness, and the feeling, both of the authorities and the people, was friendly in the extreme.—Balt. Rep.

The Burning Mountain at the head of the West Branch Rail Road, which attracted so much attention last year, is still raging, even more furiously than ever. It has burned out about 300 yards from its place of starting, and as it reaches the top, where ventilation is more freely afforded, it increases in intensity. The water running from the mine, is very hot, and so strongly impregnated with alkaline substances as to have eaten off all the iron from the rail-road track. It is well worth a visit from the curious.—Miners' Journal.

**COURTEOUS REFUSAL.**—A gentleman having prevailed upon a young lady to whom he was engaged, to give him her miniature, promised his return as soon as he could send a good artist. The lovers meanwhile had quarrelled. The gentleman desirous of making his peace, said, "I have just seen a fine miniature; mine shall be executed next week, if you say so." "It is a matter of equal indifference to me," she replied, "which is executed, or your or my miniature, for I have resolved to accept neither."

The following authentic account of the appearance, and the depositing of the body of Washington in a marble coffin, we find in the May number of the Knickerbocker:

"The coffin containing the remains of Washington was in the extreme back part of the vault; and to remove the case containing the leaden receptacle it was found necessary to put aside the coffins that were piled up between it and the doorway. After clearing a passage way, the case, which was much decayed, (and near which was found a silver breastplate, on which was engraved the date of his birth and death) was stripped off, and the lead of the lid was discovered to have sunk very considerably from head to foot; so much so, as to form a curved line of from four to five inches in its whole length. This fractured part was turned over on the lower part of the lid, exposing to view a head and breast of large dimensions, which appeared, by the dim light of the candles, to have suffered but little from the effects of time. The eye sockets were large and deep, and the breadth across the temples, together with the forehead, appeared of unusual size. The chest was broad, the color was dark, and had the appearance of dried flesh and skin adhering closely to the bones.—We saw no hair nor was there any offensive odor from the body. A hand was laid upon the head and instantly removed; the lead of the lid was restored to its place; the body, raised by six men, was carried and laid in the marble coffin, and the ponderous cover being put on, and set in cement, it was sealed from our sight on Saturday, the 7th day of October, 1837."

In a French work on the uncertainty of the signs of death, and modes of burial, a fact is brought forward of a man now alive, who has been buried twice.

#### SAM'L A. YOUNG,

(ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.)

Will attend to practice in the counties of Fayette and Jessamine, and in the Court of Appeals, and U. S. District Court Office, the room formerly occupied by Larkin B. Smith, Esq., Upper-street.

He will also attend to collections throughout the State.

Lexington, June 11. tf

#### BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

MRS. C. A. PRYOR would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, who are in the habit of frequenting these delightful Springs, that she is at this time prepared, in much better style, to accommodate those who may resort to them, either for health or pleasure, than at any time heretofore. Her Tavern House has undergone, since the last season, very material alterations, and is now fitted up in the handsomest style, and in addition, a number of pleasant and comfortable cottages have been erected and furnished, which are as agreeable as any at any other watering place in the State. She has attentive and accommodating agents to attend to her visitors. Her table shall be, at all times, supplied with every thing the country affords—and in addition, it will be furnished with

#### VENISON AND FRESH FISH

Whenever they can be had. Her Bar shall be supplied with the choicest and best of LIQUORS and WINES, and on the whole, she promises that no exertions, expense or trouble shall be spared to render the Blue Lick Springs equal in accommodation and comfort to those of any other watering place in the State. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

June 11, 1840. 3m.

J. N. B. It has not been considered necessary to speak of the character of the Blue Lick Water. It is most extensively known as the finest mineral water, conducting, in a more eminent degree, to the restoration of health, and its preservation, than any other in the United States. As an evidence of this fact, it need simply be told that there is a constant supply of it kept in all the principal cities, not only in Kentucky, but in the adjoining States.

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS No. 26, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the city of Louisville, Thursday, 25th June, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10,000	Dollars is	\$10,000
1	2,500	2,500	
1	2,000	2,000	
1	1,500	1,500	
1	1,172	1,172	
25	600	15,000	
20	150	3,000	
20	125	2,500	
50	100	5,000	
56	40	2,210	
56	30	1,680	
56	20	1,120	
2,352	8	18,416	
15,400	4	61,600	

18,416 Prizes, Amounting to \$125,128.

Tickets \$4—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 11, 1840. td

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS 49, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the New Jersey State Lottery, Class A, for 1840, to be drawn at Jersey City, Saturday, June 20th, 1840, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 Number Lottery—14 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$10,000	50 prizes of	\$300
1	12,000	100	150
1	6,000	100	100
1	5,000	64	90
1	3,000	64	75
1	2,500	64	70
1	2,000	64	65
1	1,769	64	60
1	1,600	64	55
1	1,500	64	50
2	1,250	64	40
2	1,200	128	30
20	1,000	128	25
20	500	5,056	20
20	56	400	28,224
40	300		

34,412 prizes—amounting to \$552,240.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 11, 1840. td

#### PLEASANT FAMILY RESIDENCE

FOR RENT.

THAT beautiful residence, formerly occupied by G. J. TROTTER, Esq., four miles from Lexington, on the farm of Mr. Trotter, is offered for rent. The house is now in excellent order, a fine garden and yard, with a spring of excellent water.

It would suit any family who might desire a country residence, and a Tailor is much wanted in the neighborhood, one of that profession would be preferred. For particulars, apply to JAMES W. HENDERSON, Lexington, May 21, 1840. 31\* Adjoining the premises.

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS 50, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 18, for 1840, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md., Wednesday, June 21, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—12 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$30,000	155	100
1	10,000	126	50
1	3,000	126	40
1	2,000	126	30
1	1,230	126	20
20	500	3,651	10
20	300	23,436	5
20	200		

27,814 prizes, amounting to \$243,690.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 11, 1840. td

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS No. 51 FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 6, for 1840. For the Benefit of the town of Petersburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, Saturday, 27th June, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$30,000	60 prizes of	200
1	10,000	63	150
1	5,000	63	100
1	3,500	63	80
1	3,070	63	50
1	3,000	126	50
1	2,500	126	50
40	1,500	3,717	20
50	250	23,436	10

27,814 prizes—amounting to \$486,180.

Tickets \$10—shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 11—td.

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS No. 25, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the City of Louisville, Thursday, June 18th, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

76 Number Lottery—11 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1	10,000	10,000	
1	3,000	3,300	
1	2,000	2,000	
1	1,000	1,000	
20	200	4,000	
20	150	3,000	
20	125	2,500	
91	100	9,100	
55	50	2,750	
55	40	2,200	
55	25	1,375	
110	20	2,200	
3,750	10	27,500	
16,335	5	81,675	

16,335 Prizes, Amounting to \$171,600.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

June 4—td

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS No. 45 FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 17, for 1840—To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, 17th June, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

66 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$10,000	10 prizes of	120
1	9,000	165	100
1	2,000	51	40
1	1,151	51	30
1	1,100	51	25
10	1,000	108	20
10	250	3,294	10
10	200	17,172	5
10	150		

20,956 prizes—amounting to \$183,040.

Tickets \$5—shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.



Mays D Mrs	McChesney John
Merrick W Rev	McChesney Jane
Maxwell James D	McConnell Margare
Mears Augustus A	Miss
Merchant Thomas M	McCoye Henderson

Miller Sarah	McCutchen James	
Miller John	McDowell J N Dr	4
Millener Harris	McDonald Elijah	
Miller Elisha	McDoness William	2
Miller & Young	McNeal Charles	
Morgan John	McNitt William	
Moore William	McNitt Gabriel	
Moore W & J L, Misses	McMillen Saml	
Moore James	McRoberts Mr	
Moore Thomas	McRoberts John	
Moore T L	McTye Larkin C	2
Morriss Wesley	McNeal Allen	
	<b>N</b>	
Nash Nancy	Noble Evans	2
Ncal William II	Norman William	
Nelson Letitia	Nutter James	
	<b>O</b>	
Obrien Micheal	Offutt Eliza C	
Offutt Sanford	Orr W B	
Offutt Edward	O'Sullivan J D	
Offutt A		
	<b>P</b>	
Patton James Dr	Pettit H	2
Payno Malinda Mrs	Penny & Chamblin	
Payne William II	Peterson W P	
Payne A A	Pearman John	
Payne Thomas	Pearish Martha	
Payne Edward	Parish John G	
Prather Thomas	Pickett Margaret	
Prather John M	Priee James	
Parks C W	Priest James	3
Park Elizabeth	Polk John	
Pebworth Stephen	Pope Godfrey	
Petty Ransdale	Porter L C Dr	
Petticoore Mrs	Porter J J	

Randolph Paulina Miss	Robinson J T
Rayfield William W	Rollins James
Reeco Elaoor Mrs	Rowlings J & Co
Reives Nellie Miss	Rhines Lancing
Reed William S Dr	Rogers James
Reeco John B	Ross Julia Agnes
Reynolds Isaac	Roy Cabel
Rice J	Ryan Harriett Mrs
Robinson James	Ruynyow Richard
Robertson Sarah S	Runnabaw Henry
Robert Robson	
	<b>S</b>
Sayres James	Smith Isaac
Savery William	Smith B F
Sanders Dr	Smith Joseph R
Sanderson William	Smith Martha
Sharp Ebenezar	Smith Milton

Stafford George	Smith Isaac Y
Stafford D F Capt	Smith Beverly
Shelby Ned	Smith Rubin
Shields E J Hon	Smith Elizabeth
Sherry Mr	Smith M Thomas
Sherby Eliza	Smith John
Spencer George	3 Smith Cabinet Maker
Speers Lee W	Smith S R

Snice James	Smithers William
Snedley Samuel	Shultz Valentine
Sers James	Singleton Milton R
St Clair George P	Shoemaker Randall
Stevenson S H	Shore & G W Pratt
Stedman Melicent	Sminner F G
Stephenson Thomas B	Spode Didrick
Stevenson Andrew	Stroedman J G

Stedman W W	Stubbs William
Stevenson B F	Stoue Betsey Ann
Stephens Sherul G	Scott Benjamin
Steel Thomas J	Scott Harvey
Steel Enos	Stout J B, M D
Steel Andrew	Shryock Hellen Miss
Steel Ann Miss	Spies G W
Steel Saml Rev	Stiles William K
Sesscos Charles	Snider Benj D
Starks Franklin	Scruggs S O

	Smith Battle	3	T
	Tanner Perry		Todd Benj F
2	Tanner Jane J		Tod Mrs
	Tarker Charles		Tolar Joseph
2	Talmage Peter V	3	Torrence John R
	Taylor William	3	Todd William
	Taylor Mary E Miss		Thorn James P
	Taylor's Society	2	Thompson Susan
	Taylor Benj	2	Thompson Henry

Taylor Susan G	Thomson J J
Taylor J	Thomson Sarah J Q
Taylor Charles F	Thompon James
Taylor John M	Trotter Saml
Taylor Bird	Turnbull James
Taylor James	Trueman Mariah
Taylor John W	Tuttle John Dr
G Thwaits Masy	Typographical Societ
Tisdale Thomas	Trimble David
	U

Underwood Mr	Uttinger
Vaughn G W	Vancamp A Dr
Vannmeter Joseph H	Venable George C
Wallace W R	W
Wallace Charles	Wilson George Ann
Walker Elizabeth	Wesby James
Walker Sarah	Williams Henson
Wash & Munson	Williams Horace
Waters John	Williams William
	Williams Mary Magd

	Watson William	Watt
2	Wattz Thornton	Williams William G
	Wattz William	Williams George L
	Watkins John R	Williams William M
	Warfield William	Williams David
85	Warren Charles A	White Arnett
	Warren J S	White Joseph
	Warriek John R	White W E Dr
	Wharton W A Dr	White George
	Wegley Amanda Miss	Whitesides Edward

Webb Catharine Mrs	Whitticoe Margaret
Webb John V	Wilkinson Sarah
Wells William	Worley Maria C
Willis Martha Miss	Wardlaw James
Westover Johnathan	Warnick John H
Wenston D M Rev	Wood Elizabeth
Winter J L	Wood Eli
Winter Elisha	2 Woodsworth William
Wilson James S	Wright George T
Wilson Ebenczer	Wymore Richard

Wilson Ellen      Wilson James  
Persons calling for any of the above letters  
will please say they are advertised.  
JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.  
April 2, 1840-3t

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THE DISTINGUISHED RACE HORSE,  
**RODOLPH,**  
IS in fine health and condition, and will make  
the present season, which has commenced  
at the stable of Scott, master of the

at my stable, in Scott county, three miles so  
of Georgetown, immediately on the Iron Work  
road, and twelve miles from Lexington, 15 miles  
from Frankfort, and 3 miles north of Patterson  
mill. Terms—THIRTY DOLLARS the  
season for a mare. Good pasturage for mares for  
a distance, gratis. Great care taken to prevent  
accidents. For further particulars see bills.

JOHN KILBEY

April 2, 1840—14—tf

**HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c.**

**T**HE subscriber is now open at No. 15, Main Street, large and handsome assortment of HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., consisting, in part, of Gentlemen's super Black and White Beaver Russia and Silk Hats; Gentlemen's Fur and Silk Hats, low price; Gentlemen's Fine Leather and Pa-

Leaf Hats; Boys' Fine Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats; Gentlemen's fine Calf and Morocco Boots; *Miles & Robinson's make*; Gentlemen's fine Patent Boots; Men's Kip Boots; Gentlemen's Half Boots; Nallifier, Van Buren, and Jack Down Shoes; Gentlemen's Clay and half Boots; Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Walking Shoes; Ladies' black and colored Kid Slippers; Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes; Miss's Shoes and Slippers; together with a handsome assortment of

ment of Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Balm, Umbrellas, Carriage, Gig and Riding Whips, Walking Canes, and many other goods not mentioned. The above articles have been selected with much care, and will be sold low for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

E. J. HAWKINS  
Lexington, April 30, 1840. 1m

2 **N** BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,  
EATLY executed on the shortest notice,  
at the Kentucky Gazette Office.